

ART. XXV.—*Descriptions of New Species of Lepidoptera.*

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Communicated by Dr. W. B. Benham, F.R.S.

[Read before the Otago Institute, 6th October, 1914.]

CARADRINIDAE.

Aletia (?) *lata* sp. nov.

♂ ♀. 40–45 mm. Head and thorax brownish-grey, in ♀ more whitish. Antennae in ♂ (broken). Abdomen pale brownish-grey. Forewings *broad*, costa slightly arched at base, almost straight, apex rounded, termen evenly rounded, oblique; fuscous-grey, densely intermixed with white; lines black; an interrupted irregular basal line, margined outwardly with white; first line irregularly dentate, from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{1}{2}$ dorsum; *second line strongly dentate, margined outwardly with white, commencing at $\frac{1}{2}$ and running obliquely beneath costa to about $\frac{3}{4}$, thence strongly rounded to vein 2*; orbicular and claviform almost obsolete; reniform somewhat narrow, white-ringed, grey within, anteriorly margined with a suffused dark blotch; an obscure subterminal serrate whitish line; a similar terminal line: cilia grey. Hindwings fuscous-grey: cilia grey with whitish tips.

Apart from the broader forewings, the strongly dentate second line sufficiently distinguishes this species from the other grey *Aletias*.

Vanguard Peak, in January; a ♂ and ♀, taken by Messrs. H. Hamilton and F. S. Oliver, in the Dominion Museum collection. Bold Peak, in December; a ♀ taken by Mr. C. C. Fenwick. Types (♂ and ♀) in coll. Dominion Museum. The ♂ is in poor condition, and it is consequently difficult to pronounce with certainty as to the genus.

HYDRIOMENIDAE.

Chloroclystis luminosa sp. nov.

♂. 22 mm. Head and palpi dark green. Palpi 2. Antennae in ♂ ciliate-fasciculate, *ciliations* $\frac{3}{4}$. Thorax dark green with some black and white markings posteriorly. Abdomen green with broad greenish-black ante-median band and median black dot on margin of each segment. Forewings triangular, costa slightly sinuate at middle, termen bowed, oblique; dark green; basal $\frac{2}{5}$ dark greenish-fuscous with fasciae obscurely indicated; median band white with several waved green striae rather suffused and bluish except near costa, outer edge marked by prominent irregular black line broadly margined posteriorly with white; praesubterminal, costal, and supramedian blotches greenish-black; a suffused dark tornal blotch; subterminal line faint, waved, pale bluish-green; a black faintly waved line round termen: cilia grey-green with triangular fuscous bars. Hindwings grey, faintly greenish round dorsum and termen; numerous alternate light and dark striae; a dark discal dot; a blackish line round termen: cilia grey with obscure dark bars.

♀. 25 mm. As ♂, but median band wholly green except small white blotch in middle of disc, thus rendering the bluish-green striae very obscure.

From any other species of the group with fasciculate antennae in the ♂ the present form can be distinguished by the very short ciliations, these

being under 1. It is probable that when further examples are secured the white markings will be found to be subject to much variation.

Ben Lomond, in December. One of each sex at 2,000 ft., in bush.

Chloroclystis magnimaculata sp. nov.

♂ ♀. 19–21 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax greyish-green, in ♀ ochreous. Palpi 2. Antennae in ♂ ciliate-fasciculate, ciliations 4. Abdomen greenish-grey, in ♀ ochreous, with a reddish-fuscous antemedian band. Forewings triangular, costa gently arched, termen subsinuate, moderately oblique; greyish-green; costa narrowly reddish to $\frac{1}{4}$; numerous reddish-fuscous waved lines from base to $\frac{3}{4}$, forming curved fascia at $\frac{1}{3}$; outer edge of median band broadly and obtusely projecting at middle; *a large apical blotch of bright reddish-fuscous; a smaller and paler tornal blotch with a minute white dot near centre*; subterminal line serrate, grey-green; a reddish-fuscous line round termen: cilia greyish-green, suffused with reddish-fuscous except at middle of termen. Hindwings unevenly rounded; pale greenish-grey; a reddish-fuscous discal dot and numerous obscure waved reddish-fuscous striae, more prominent on dorsum: cilia greenish-grey with faint reddish-fuscous bars.

Nearest to *Chloroclystis maculata* Hdsn., from which it is easily known by the prominent apical blotch.

Queenstown, in November. I am indebted to Mr. M. O. Pasco for examples of this well-marked species.

Chloroclystis modesta sp. nov.

♂ ♀. 26–29 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen dark brownish-fuscous, sparsely mixed with grey. Palpi reddish-tinged, $2\frac{1}{2}$. Antennae in ♂ ciliate-fasciculate, ciliations $4\frac{1}{2}$. Forewings rather narrow, costa subsinuate, slightly arched, termen sinuate on lower half, moderately oblique; *fuscous-brown*: markings obscure, grey-whitish; veins interruptedly marked with blackish; many irregularly serrate or waved transverse striae; a more distinct pair at $\frac{1}{3}$, and 3 or 4 similar ones defining outer edge of median band at $\frac{2}{3}$; an obscure blackish discal dot; a faintly greenish-tinged serrate subterminal line: cilia fuscous with paler median line, sometimes indistinctly barred with darker. Hindwings, *termen irregularly rounded, prominent at veins 3 and 4*; fuscous-grey, darker dorsally; a dark discal dot; some lighter striae obscurely indicated on dorsum: cilia as in forewings.

Differs from *Chloroclystis halianthes* Meyr. in the irregular termen of the hindwings. It is also much darker in colour, and the cilia are not distinctly barred.

Ben Lomond, in January, and Bold Peak, in December. Taken by Messrs. C. C. Fenwick and F. S. Oliver, at altitudes of from 3,000 ft. to 4,000 ft. Mr. Fenwick has kindly supplied me with material for the description of the species. Types (♂ and ♀) in coll. C. C. Fenwick.

Chloroclystis rubella sp. nov.

♂ ♀. 28–29 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, and abdomen dark greenish-fuscous with some admixture of greyish-pink and white scales. Palpi 2. Antennae in ♂ ciliate-fasciculate, ciliations 4. Forewings triangular, broad, costa in ♂ rather strongly arched on apical fourth, termen obliquely bowed; *dark greenish-fuscous mixed with black and tinted, especially round tornus, with pink*; veins interruptedly marked with black; lines very obscure;

a double, outwardly somewhat dentate, line at $\frac{1}{4}$; a hardly traceable similar basal line; median band moderate, inward margin curved, subdentate; outer margin irregular, followed by 4 or 5 alternate lighter and darker lines, most distinct on costal half; subterminal line bluish-green, serrate: cilia, basal half and suffused bars fuscous-greenish, apical half grey, flushed with pink. Hindwings, termen rounded; *fuscous grey, darker and flushed with pink towards dorsum and termen*; numerous obscure lighter and darker waved lines: cilia as in forewings.

Larger and darker than any other member of the section to which it belongs.

This species was also brought to light by Messrs. Fenwick and Oliver, they having secured several on Bold Peak, Humboldt Range, in December. Mr. M. O. Pasco has also taken it on Ben Lomond.

Xanthorhoe albilineata sp. nov.

♂. 26-30 mm. Head ochreous, face whitish. Palpi rather elongate, white. Antennae moderately bipectinated, stalk white basally. Thorax brownish-ochreous. Abdomen pale ochreous with paired linear black marks on the dorsal surface of each segment. Forewings triangular, elongate, costa slightly sinuate, hardly arched, apex obtuse, termen bowed, rather oblique; pale whitish-ochreous; markings greyish-fuscous: basal line obscurely indicated, angled above middle; first line from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{1}{2}$ dorsum, irregular, sharply angled inwards above middle; a roundish discal dot; second line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{1}{2}$ dorsum, bluntly projecting at middle, inwardly oblique at dorsum; median band slightly suffused with fuscous in disc and anteriorly to second line; an irregular patch of fuscous suffusion between upper third of second line and termen; a series of paired dots on termen, the apical ones tending to be inwardly produced as paired lines: cilia pale whitish-ochreous with a few dark scales opposite paired dots. Hindwings elongate, termen obliquely rounded; pale whitish-ochreous; a terminal series of paired fuscous dots: cilia pale whitish-ochreous. Undersides: Forewings ochreous, disc broadly fuscous; hindwings ochreous; *a straight white streak above middle from base to near termen, attenuated posteriorly, margined beneath with brownish-fuscous; a similar streak above dorsum.*

Nearest to *Xanthorhoe oraria* Philp., but distinguished from that species, as from all others of the genus, by the peculiar markings of the underside of the hindwings.

Stewart Island. Two males taken on the bare top of Table Hill (2,000 ft.), in December.

Xanthorhoe plumbea sp. nov.

♂. 18-20 mm. Head, palpi. and thorax grey mixed with black. Antennae fuscous, pectinations moderate. Abdomen grey, each segment bearing dorsally a pair of cuneate black marks. Forewings rather elongate, costa sinuate, moderately arched, apex subacute, termen almost straight, oblique; *bluish-grey with some reddish-ochreous on veins and posterior to second line*; lines formed of bluish-grey irregular paired striae: basal line obscure, curved: first line rather angulated at middle, margined anteriorly with white, angle marked with reddish-ochreous; a rather prominent spot of reddish-ochreous between basal and first lines at middle; a suffused reddish-ochreous discal spot; second line irregularly curved, its outer margin marked by a series of white points which are sometimes more or less connected by a thin white line; an obscure reddish-ochreous subterminal line; veins beyond second line marked with blackish interrupted by some

white dots; an obscure black waved line round termen: cilia white, mixed with grey and with obscure darker bars. Hindwings rather elongate, termen strongly rounded; fuscous-grey; discal dot and some striae on terminal portion obscurely indicated; an obscure waved black line round termen: cilia white, mixed with grey and with suffused darker bars.

The bluish ground-colour and longer antennal pectinations remove this species from *Xanthorhoe cineraria* Walk., which appears to be its nearest ally.

Queenstown, in November. Four specimens.

***Xanthorhoe stricta* sp. nov.**

♂. 38–39 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, and abdomen pale greyish-ochreous. Antennal pectinations moderately long. Forewings triangular, costa almost straight, rather strongly arched apically, termen subsinuate, oblique; pale greyish-ochreous; markings fuscous-brown; numerous thin waved more or less parallel transverse lines, forming more distinct bands near base, before middle, at $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{7}{8}$; an obscure discal dot; outer margin of third band sinuate inwards above and below middle; an inwardly oblique thin subapical streak; a terminal series of black dots, connected by a very faint waved line. Hindwings pale ochreous-grey with markings similar to forewings but suffused and obscure: cilia as in forewings.

In one specimen the ground-colour is darker and the lines very obscure, the approximation into bands being hardly noticeable.

Nearest to *Xanthorhoe cataphracta* Meyr., but distinguished from that species by the absence of the white fasciae and the somewhat longer antennal pectinations.

This and the following species, together with *Selidosema terrena*, *S. albafasciata*, and *Aletia lata*, were included in some moths submitted to me for identification by the Director of the Dominion Museum. Two males were taken on Bold Peak, Humboldt Range, in February, by Mr. W. G. Howes. Type (♂) in coll. Dominion Museum.

***Dasyuris* (?) *fulminea* sp. nov.**

♂. 24 mm. Head black. Palpi densely haired, dark yellowish-brown. Antennae (broken). Thorax black with some yellow-brown scales. Abdomen black with yellow and grey scales, anal tuft yellowish. Forewings short, costa somewhat arched at base, very slightly deflexed at apex, termen rather strongly rounded; deep blackish-fuscous finely irrorated with yellow; fasciae pale yellowish-white (probably bright yellow in fresh specimens); basal fascia distinct, curved; *first fascia from $\frac{1}{3}$, broadest on costal half, with a sharp deep serration inwards below middle: second fascia broad, very slightly sinuate and becoming narrow near dorsum*; traces of a narrow orange fascia on costa at middle and before apex: *cilia orange*. Hindwings dark fuscous irrorated with yellow; a prominent median yellow fascia, becoming narrow and bending inwardly on dorsum; an obscure irregular yellow subterminal line: *cilia orange*. Undersides: Forewings brownish-orange; upper lines partially reproduced and suffusedly margined with fuscous; several bright orange-brown blotches on costa: hindwings brownish-orange; an outwardly oblique irregular white median fascia; a pale subterminal line.

Nearest to *Dasyuris callicrena* Meyr., but differing in the form of the lines and the unicolourous cilia. It is possible that the species is a *Notoreas*, the absence of the antennae making the point difficult to decide.

A single ♂ taken on Bold Peak in February by Mr. W. G. Howes. Type in coll. Dominion Museum.

Notoreas opipara sp. nov.

♂ ♀. 18-21 mm. Head and palpi black, in ♀ with some admixture of white, palpal hairs long and dense. Antennae black, moderately bipectinated. Thorax black with some white scales, sometimes mixed with reddish. Abdomen black, segmental divisions whitish-ochreous, anal tuft mixed with brownish-ochreous. Forewings rather short, costa strongly arched at base, subsinuate, very slightly arched on apical half, termen bowed, oblique; *black with a slight sprinkling of white scales*; basal line white, obscure, angled at middle; first line from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum, white, irregular, outwardly oblique to middle, thence almost straight to dorsum; space between basal and first line orange-reddish, in darker specimens very faintly indicated; an orange-red line parallel to and near first line and a similar line before second line, both often obsolete; a black discal dot, *usually suffusedly margined with white* which sometimes continues as an obscure median line; *second line from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa, white, roundly projecting above and at middle, inwardly oblique below middle, thence obliquely to dorsum at $\frac{3}{4}$* ; second line followed by a broad orange-red line, often obscure or obsolete; in some specimens a thin interrupted whitish, subterminal line: cilia whitish-ochreous, basal half and a series of bars blackish. Hindwings fuscous-black; a black discal dot; a suffused pale-ochreous second line, bent outwardly at middle; an obscure pale subterminal line: cilia as in forewings. Undersides: Forewings fuscous, basal half of costa broadly ochreous; second line broad, ochreous; several alternate fuscous and ochreous striae between discal dot and second line: hindwings fuscous; some obscure ochreous striae before second line; second line broadly and suffusedly ochreous; a dentate ochreous subterminal line, in dark specimens obscure.

A very distinct form, probably nearest to *Notoreas orphnaea* Meyr., but little more than half the size of that species. From *N. anthracias* Meyr., to which it also shows some affinity, it is distinguished by the darker colour, presence of reddish striae, and longer palpal hairs.

Table Hill and Rakiabua, Stewart Island, in December. Eight specimens, on the open hilltops at about 2,000 ft.

SELIDOSEMIDAE.

Selidosema terrena sp. nov.

♂. 49 mm. Head grey mixed with brown. Antennae dull brown, ciliations long. Thorax brown mixed with grey. Abdomen grey. Legs grey, sprinkled and annulated with fuscous-brown. Forewings triangular, costa straight, termen evenly rounded, oblique; *whitish-grey, densely irrorated with brownish-fuscous which forms indistinct basal, first, second, and subterminal fasciae*; a rather large inwardly oblique discal dot: cilia (incomplete) grey mixed with brown. Hindwings *greyish-white*, minutely sprinkled with brownish-fuscous: cilia grey.

In form of wing and antennal structure nearest to *Selidosema productata* Walk.; the grey hindwings, however, at once separate it from that species.

Bold Peak, in February. A single ♂ taken by Mr. H. Hamilton. Type (♂) in coll. Dominion Museum.

*Selidosema alba*fasciata sp. nov.

♂ ♀. 32-34 mm. Head and thorax ochreous mixed with brown. Antennae brown, annulated with ochreous, ciliations rather short. Abdomen ochreous. Forewings moderate, triangular, costa subsinuate,

termen evenly rounded, not strongly oblique: dark greenish-fuscons with some admixture of yellowish; markings white tinted with yellow and sparsely sprinkled with brown: a broad band at $\frac{1}{3}$ slightly curved; median and second fasciae broad, coalescing at middle and enclosing a triangular blotch of ground-colour on costa; sometimes throwing out a projection to middle of termen, thus interrupting the broad dark terminal area; a terminal series of irregular blackish dots: cilia ochreous mixed with brown. Hindwings pale yellow sprinkled with fuscous; a more or less interrupted brown terminal line: cilia yellow obscurely barred with brown.

♂ The ♀ differs in having much of the dark ground-colour replaced by the lighter shade of the markings. The basal patch and median band are much reduced, and the terminal dark area is represented only by a triangular subapical patch and some small marks on the lower half. Possibly, however, the specimen is a variety, and the markings of the normal female may more closely resemble those of the male.

The species has some affinity with *Selidosema melinata* Feld., but differs strikingly in the presence of the broad white first line.

Taihape, in February, and Feilding, in March. A ♂ taken in each locality by the late Mr. A. Hamilton. The ♀ was secured by Mr. J. H. Lewis, locality uncertain.

Types (♂ and ♀) in coll. Dominion Museum.

Declana sinuosa sp. nov.

♂ ♀. 35–36 mm. Head and thorax reddish-brown, more or less sprinkled with white. Thorax with small posterior crest. Antennae in ♂ shortly bipectinate, in ♀ dentate. Abdomen grey. Forewings, costa strongly arched at base, widely sinuate to apex, termen shortly sinuate beneath apex, strongly rounded, *hardly oblique*; purplish-grey, sometimes mixed with ochreous; a series of inwardly oblique dark strigulae along costa; first line about $\frac{1}{4}$, usually almost obsolete, inwardly oblique, sometimes preceded by a purplish shade; second line at $\frac{3}{5}$, slightly outwardly oblique, indented above and below middle and followed by suffused purple shade: a suffused white interrupted fascia from apex to near tornus: cilia dark grey. Hindwings fuscous-grey: cilia grey-whitish with darker median band.

Nearest to *Declana griseata* Hdsn., but with shorter antennal pectinations and termen of forewings much less oblique.

Ben Lomond, in bush, to 3,000 ft. November to March. I am indebted to Mr. M. O. Pasco for several good examples.

CRAMBIDAE.

Crambus oppositus sp. nov.

♂ ♀. 28–32 mm. Head dark ochreous-brown, crown whitish, more pronounced in ♀. Palpi moderate, ochreous-brown, whitish above and beneath in ♀. Thorax dark ochreous-brown with narrow central white stripe, broader in ♀. Abdomen fuscous-grey in ♂, grey-whitish in ♀. Forewings moderate, dilated posteriorly, costa hardly arched, apex almost rectangular, faintly sinuate; dark ochreous-brown with brassy reflections, slightly paler in ♀; costal edge usually narrowly whitish (in ♂ ochreous-whitish) throughout, a little dilated at $\frac{3}{4}$; a rather broad straight white central stripe, sometimes margined above and beneath with blackish; dorsum narrowly white throughout: cilia in ♂ brown with basal half white from apex to middle, in ♀ white with grey median line. Hindwings, in ♂ dark fuscous; in ♀ white, irregularly suffused with pale fuscous: cilia in ♂ fuscous-grey with two or more fuscous lines, in ♀ shining white.

Allied to *Crambus dierrenellus* Meyr., from which it differs chiefly in the darker tints. The deep-fuscon colouring of the hindwings of the ♂ distinguishes that sex from any other species of the genus at present known in New Zealand.

Hunter Mountains, from 3,000 ft. to 4,000 ft., in January. I have also a single ♂ from The Hump, taken at about 3,000 ft., in January.

PYRAUSTIDAE.

Scoparia fumata sp. nov.

♂. 20–23 mm. Head ochreous-brown. Palpi 3, brown, greyish above, white at base beneath. Antennae ochreous, obscurely annulated with brown, ciliations $\frac{2}{3}$. Thorax brown. Abdomen brownish-grey, paler towards base. Forewings moderate, costa almost straight, apex subacute, termen faintly sinuate, slightly oblique; *pale fuscon-brown; markings dark fuscon*; first line obscure, strongly oblique outwardly to middle, thence inward to beneath fold and again outward to dorsum, often obsolete; *orbicular linear*, sometimes dot-like; *claviform more or less elongate*; reniform subquadrate, usually with a projection inwards on lower margin; second line finely dentate, gently curved, parallel to termen, obscurely white-margined posteriorly; a chain of dots on termen; cilia ochreous-brown with 2 darker lines. Hindwings grey, ochreous-tinged; a darker subterminal line, most pronounced on costal portion; cilia ochreous-grey with an obscure darker line.

Distinguished from *Scoparia chalara* Meyr. by the darker colour and the distinct dash-like claviform. The unindented second line at once separates it from *Scoparia octophora* Meyr.

Longwood Range, in December. Five specimens in the open country, at 2,800 ft.

TORTRICIDAE.

Capua arcuata sp. nov.

♀. 15–16 mm. Head, palpi, antennae, and thorax ochreous-whitish sprinkled with reddish. Abdomen ochreous-grey. Forewings oblong, termen sinuate, dorsum straight; whitish, irregularly mixed with pale ochreous; fasciae reddish-ochreous, becoming blackish on margins; basal patch indicated by obscure irregular fascia, almost obsolete on costa and dorsum; median fascia broad, from costa at $\frac{1}{3}$ outwardly oblique to below middle, thence bent upwards again to costa at $\frac{3}{4}$ *enclosing semi-oval area much mixed with white*; one or two costal blotches of reddish-black within this enclosed area; a broad fascia from tornus, parallel to termen and touching median fascia at apex; a narrow white interrupted space between these fasciae; two or three irregular white blotches on costa near apex and a series of obscure dark strigulae along dorsum; cilia white mixed with reddish-brown. Hindwings whitish-grey, suffused and spotted with pale fuscon; cilia greyish-white with a darker basal line.

Distinguished from *Capua plinthoglypta* Meyr. by the shape of the basal patch and the deeper and narrower pale median costal space.

Invercargill, in January. Two specimens.

Eurythecta trimaculata sp. nov.

♂ ♀. $9\frac{1}{2}$ –11 mm. Head and palpi grey. Thorax grey, with a posterior curved black band sometimes interrupted at middle. Abdomen dark grey. Forewings moderate, costa slightly arched at base, straight, apex obtuse, termen faintly rounded, oblique; whitish-grey, irrorated with black;

markings black or dark fuscous with bronzy reflections: some spots and strigulations near base; *a broad inwardly oblique fascia at $\frac{1}{3}$, often interrupted or obscure on upper half*: three equidistant triangular dots on costa between $\frac{1}{3}$ and apex; a broad irregular fascia from tornus, its apex sometimes touching central costal dot; a terminal suffusion beneath apex, sometimes extending to near tornus: cilia usually grey with a darker line, sometimes wholly greyish-fuscous. Hindwings fuscous-grey, darker round apex: cilia fuscous-grey with a darker line, tips paler.

Near *Eurytheeta robusta* Butl., but in that species the fascia are *outwardly* oblique.

Queenstown, in December, on open hillsides from 1,000 ft. to 2,500 ft.

***Harmologa sanguinea* sp. nov.**

♂. 17 18½ mm. Head fuscous mixed with grey. Palpi reddish-brown. Antennae fuscous ringed with ochreous, ciliations 1½. Thorax brownish-red mixed with grey. Abdomen pale fuscous, segmental margins grey. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex subacute, termen rounded, slightly oblique; *dark purplish-red*: margin of basal patch oblique, almost straight, from $\frac{1}{5}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$; followed by a shining silvery fascia much intermixed with yellow or orange, its outer margin from just beyond costal patch, very oblique to $\frac{3}{4}$, thence less oblique to dorsum at $\frac{1}{2}$; a similarly coloured median fascia, rather broad, narrowest on costa, usually becoming obsolete at middle; *a similar fascia from tornus, rather oblique inwardly to middle, thence bent acutely downwards and inwards, sometimes obscurely touching median fascia*; *an obscure subterminal fascia from before apex obliquely to termen at middle*: cilia greyish-fuscous mixed with some reddish and with two darker lines. Hindwings dark fuscous: cilia grey with a darker line.

Easily distinguished from the following form by the differences in the tornal and subterminal fasciae.

Mount Cleughearn, Hunter Mountains, in January. Five males amongst *Veronica* and *Cassinia* bushes, at an elevation of about 3,000 ft.

***Harmologa festiva* sp. nov.**

♂. 16 mm. Head grey. Palpi ferruginous. Antennae fuscous, obscurely ringed with paler, ciliations 1. Thorax fuscous mixed with ochreous-reddish and grey. Abdomen fuscous, segmental divisions grey. Forewings moderate, rather oblong, costa strongly arched, apex obtuse, termen bowed, hardly oblique; *bright ochreous-red*: *fasciae white*: first fascia, defining basal patch, outwardly oblique, almost straight, narrowest towards costa, its edges suffusedly margined with blackish, clouded above and below middle with ochreous; median fascia broad, dilated in disc, lower half almost filled with ochreous blotch; *subterminal fascia straight, blackish-margined, from $\frac{5}{6}$ costa to tornus*: cilia pale ochreous with darker basal line. Hindwings fuscous: cilia as in forewings but paler.

A shorter-winged species than the preceding; the antennal ciliations are also shorter.

Hunter Mountains, in January. Four males taken amongst *Veronica* and other shrubs, at about 3,000 ft.

***Harmologa reticularis* sp. nov.**

♂. 16½-17½ mm. Head greyish-fuscous. Palpi dark brownish-ochreous. Antennae fuscous ringed with whitish, ciliations 1¼. Thorax fuscous mixed with orange and white. Abdomen fuscous-grey. Forewings rather

elongate, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; *pale orange*; some irregular leaden-coloured markings within basal patch; first fascia narrow, outwardly oblique, bifid from middle to dorsum, white; median fascia narrow, outwardly oblique, irregular, costal portion white and the lower half breaking up into a network of leaden-coloured fasciae; *a narrow fascia from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa, bifid from middle, anterior limb to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum and posterior limb to tornus*, white, leaden-coloured beneath costa and on anterior limb: a white dot, margined beneath with leaden colour, on costa between this fascia and the preceding one: a narrow white subterminal striga, touching termen before tornus: cilia grey mixed with white, tips yellowish. Hindwings greyish-fuscous: cilia greyish-white with darker basal line.

Allied to the two preceding forms, but abundantly distinct in colour and markings. In one specimen the markings are almost wholly leaden-coloured.

Longwood Range, in December. Two males on the bare tops, at about 2,800 ft.

OECOPHORIDAE.

Gymnobathra squamea sp. nov.

♂. 12 mm. Head dark fuscous with a few yellow scales. Palpi bright yellow, fuscous beneath. Antennae fuscous. Thorax dark fuscous mixed with yellow. Abdomen fuscous broadly annulated with grey. Forewings moderate, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen almost straight, somewhat oblique; *bright golden-yellow irrorated and suffused, especially near base, with fuscous*: cilia dark fuscous. Hindwings dark fuscous: cilia grey-whitish with fuscous basal line.

Not closely related to any other *Gymnobathra*.

Hunter Mountains, in January. Three examples, at 3,500 ft.

Cremnogenes robiginosa sp. nov.

♂ ♀. 18–19 mm. Head, palpi, antennae, thorax, and abdomen dark fuscous; patagiae tipped with whitish or ochreous; antennal ciliations whorled, $3\frac{1}{2}$. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen slightly rounded, oblique; *dark shining ferruginous with some ochreous admixture: a reddish-ochreous patch on dorsum at base; a semi-oval ochreous patch, tinged with reddish and margined with white above, on dorsum at middle*: cilia dark ferruginous. Hindwings dark fuscous: cilia dark fuscous with darker basal line.

The single ♀ taken has the forewings entirely pale ochreous except that the median dorsal patch is indicated by a broad margin of ferruginous.

Distinguished from *Cremnogenes nigra* Philp. by the ground-colour and shorter antennal ciliations, and from *Cremnogenes monodonta* Meyr. by the character of the markings at dorsum.

Longwood Range, on the open tops at about 2,700 ft., in December; and Mount Clenghearn. Hunter Mountains, at 3,000 ft. to 3,500 ft., amongst *Veronica*, in January. Five males and one female.

GELECHIADAE.

Orthenches semifasciata sp. nov.

♂ ♀. 16–18 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax white mixed with brown. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex subacute, termen rounded, oblique; white, irrorated with shining dark brown, especially on dorsal half; $\frac{3}{4}$ markings shining dark brown; basal fascia indicated

by outwardly oblique mark in disc; *median fascia rather narrow, irregular, outwardly strongly oblique, obsolete on lower half*: a blotch on costa at $\frac{3}{4}$ and one or two smaller ones between this and apex; termen broadly dark brown, indented by apical white area; cilia dark brown, paler round tornus. *Hindwings light fuscous-grey*: cilia grey with darker basal shade.

Near *Orthenches porphyritis* Meyr., but longer-winged and with less metallic lustre. The hindwings are distinctly paler.

I am indebted to Mr. C. C. Fenwick for the loan of a fine specimen for description. It was taken at Queenstown, in January. I met with a few worn examples at Hakapoua, Fiord County, in March. Type in coll. C. C. Fenwick.

TINEIDAE.

Dryadula castanea sp. nov.

♂. 9–10 mm. Head and palpi white mixed with pale brownish-yellow. Antennae white annulated with ochreous and with three broad darker bands on apical half. Thorax bright ochreous. Abdomen ochreous-fuscous, anal tuft ochreous. Forewings, costa gently arched, apex subacute, termen very oblique; *bright brownish-yellow*; a thin white line from base along fold to $\frac{1}{3}$; a narrow white straight fascia from costa at $\frac{1}{3}$ to dorsum at $\frac{3}{4}$; a similar fascia from costa at $\frac{3}{4}$ to tornus, slightly outwards-curved, rather suffused beneath costa and sending out one or two white streaks towards termen; a white fascia from dorsum near base to extremity of basal line; a second dorsal fascia from $\frac{1}{2}$, touching first costal fascia beneath middle; a chain of black spots round apex and along termen, anteriorly margined with white; cilia reddish-brown. Hindwings and cilia fuscous-grey.

A much darker species than *Dryadula myrrhina* Meyr.; the distinct white lines are also good distinguishing characters.

In bush at the Bluff and Invercargill during November and December. Not common.

ART. XXVI.—*Descriptions of New Zealand Lepidoptera.*

By E. MEYRICK, B.A., F.R.S.

Communicated by Dr. Charles Chilton.

[Read before the Philosophical Institute of Canterbury, 2nd December, 1914.]

I AM once more indebted to Messrs. G. V. Hudson and A. Philpott for interesting consignments of *Lepidoptera*, amongst which were included the following species.

HYDRIOMENIDAE.

Hydriomena subrectaria Guen.

(*Corenia subrectaria* Guen., Phal. x, 411; *Cidaria responsata* Walk., Cat. xxv, 1409; *Melanthia casta* Butl., Cist. Ent. ii, 553; *Hydriomena subrectaria* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales 1890, 829.)

Queenstown, in December (Philpott). I am not aware that this species has been recorded previously from New Zealand; it is common in south-east Australia.

